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CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Dress Goods.

For Ladies and Misses', an almost unlimited variety and at very low prices, at J. W. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Wonderful Change.

As we were passing along corner Penn and Wayne streets to-day, we happened to call in and see our friends, Messrs. Dudley, Close & Co., successors to C. F. Klopfer; it is astonishing. We advise our friends, those who are in want of beautiful parlor and other furniture, to give them a call. The beauty of the thing is they sell ten per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

Linen Goods.

Table damasks, table cloths, white and colored borders, white and colored napkins and doylies, sheeting and pillow linen, printed and embroidered table and piano covers, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Bell's Old Rye Whisky.

As a medicine it has no equal. Sold at McClarran's drug store.

Country Merchants Take Notice.

Mr. McClarran has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large and carefully selected stock of drugs, medicines, perfumery, &c., which he will sell far below the usual rates, his principle is turn your goods over often if at a small profit. Call in and see for yourself, at McClarran's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Plain Silks.

A complete assortment of these, in all widths and colors, may be found at J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Catawba Wine,

From the celebrated Kentucky vineyards, by the dozen, gallon or single bottle, at McClarran's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

Premium Sewing Machines,

Get the best at 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prints, Muslins, &c.

At wholesale, at much less than Eastern prices, prints, muslins, flannels, blankets, pant stuffs, and all kinds of dress goods, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market st

Dr. J. J. McBride's King of Pain.

Wholesale and retail at McClarran's drug store.

Blackberry Brandy and Wine,

Selected with great care for the wants of invalids, by N. McClarran & Co., druggists, dealers in fine medicinal liquors, drugs and medicines, 85 Market st., near Fifth.

New Opera House.

Last Monday inaugurated a short season of fun, and a glorious commencement it was. The introduction to the Opera House audience of Miss Mollie Williams and Felix A. Vincent, who make their bow in the "Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," and the Irish drama of 'Ireland as it Was." Miss Williams, as the Wept, gave us some fine pantomime, and as Judy O'Trot, she certainly is without a peer. We congratulate her on the favorable impression she made. Felix A. Vincent, as Ragged Pat, certainly kept the audience in a roar of laughter. He is a good comedian, and we predict for this couple a successful and brilliant engagement. To-night the great French drama of the "French Spy," in which they were eminently successful in New York, the Duke of Lois Monbrisi, and a roaring Farce in all of which they will be assisted by Mr. Leak, Mr. Sefton and the Company. Such a bill must draw.

The Daily Commercial

AN effort is being made in the Tennessee Legislature, now in session, to impeach Governor Brownlow, upon the ground that he has appointed justices of the peace and other officers, contrary to the laws of the State. Mr. James R. Hood, of Chattanooga, a defeated candidate for Congress, is at the head of this business.

SINGULAR as it may seem, says a New York correspondent, the speculation in mining and petroleum shares was never more active than at this time. Brokers who buy and sell these things, euphoniously called "securities," assert that they never were busier. The trading is confined to the shares of the twenty-five old companies, (no new ones being launched upon the community latterly,) and the quotations are guilty of as frequent and lively gyrations as those of the most fashionable on the Stock Exchange, whereby a new and more substantial set of men have come into the control of affairs, and with the promise of increasing the respectability of the Board.

IT turns out, since the Union Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., made its nominations, that the "reason why" General Slocum and Lucius Robinson were not indorsed and adopted as candidates (as a good many people desired and expected they would be,) was the direct opposition thereto of President Johnson, expressed through the Collector of the port of New York, Preston King, who is well known to be on the most intimate terms with the President. While the President has the kindest feelings toward these two Democratico-Republicans, and might have favored their nomination on his own Republican ticket if they had waited, he saw no good reasons for indorsing the quotidam copperheads by taking any of their candidates and thus seemingly giving his approval to their latter-day saintship.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian Synod of Virginia—Separate Church Organization.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Virginia, during its session in Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday last. They were submitted by Dr. Hoge, and unanimously adopted:

In view of the peculiar circumstances in which the Presbyterian church in the Southern states is placed, the Synod of Virginia deems it proper, for the protection of vital principles affecting the welfare and the honor of religion, that even in the midst of extraordinary difficulties the work has been prosecuted with encouraging success through the blessing of the great Head of the Church, we feel it incumbent on us to maintain our ecclesiastical lines unbroken, and to go forward in the path to which the Providence of God has summoned us, with increased zeal and more earnest efforts to devote ourselves to the upholding of the Kingdom of Christ on the vast field committed to our care.

2. That the alienation from our General Assembly "was organized to tender its aid in the attempt to establish by means of the rebellion a separate national existence, and to conserve and perpetuate a system of slavery. This was only without any foundation in truth, but is contradicted by the most explicit declaration of the assembly of 1861, at the time of its organization.

3. That in preserving our present ecclesiastical status, so far from seeking to observe any partisan, political or sectional bias, it is our purpose, by the help of God, to maintain an organization in which all of like faith with ourselves in every part of the land may unite; and leaving all civil and political questions to the control of those who are their rightful custodians, by Divine appointment, to devote ourselves exclusively to those which lie within the pale of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, believing that the courts of the Church have no right to legislate in matters of State policy; and regarding it as a vital doctrine that Christ alone is Law-Giver, Judge and King in Zion, and that as Head of the Church, He has appointed therein a government and discipline that of the State is purely of a spiritual character: that the two should remain wholly independent of each other, each confluing itself to the sphere assigned to it by the ordinance of God.

4. That while we are constrained to preserve our ecclesiastical organization as a distinct and separate Church, by the same token we enjoin that the peace and purity of the Church of Christ will be best preserved thereby, at the same time we desire ever to embrace in true Christian communion, all who love our Lord Jesus in sincerity, and especially to maintain the most fraternal relations with all the branches of the Presbyterian family, and thus to keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace.

The Synod adjourned to meet at Norfolk, Va., on the first Monday in November, 1866, at half-past seven P. M.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1865. NO. 27.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Reception of a Colored Regiment.

THE PRESIDENT MAKES A SPEECH.

Property Restored to Repentant Rebels.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 10.

Reception of a Colored Regiment.

The first District of Columbia colored regiment, which, in 1862, were hissed and hooted on their first parade in this city, received quite an ovation during their parade this morning, being enthusiastically applauded, not more by persons of their own color than by the large concourse of whites, on their way to the White House. This regiment participated in eleven pitched battles and a number of skirmishes, and its tattered flag bears indisputable evidence of their noble daring in defense of their own freedom and of the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

Speech by the President.

Upon their arrival at the White House, President Johnson appeared and addressed them in a speech of half an hour. He thanked them for the compliment paid him, and for the visit. He told them that the country for which they had so nobly fought, was as much their country as any body else's, and they should soon return as citizens to the walks of civil life. He endeavored to impress upon their minds what appeared to him the duties in which they should engage, and the rules of conduct which should regulate their life. Many, he said, talked about equality before the law, and all that, but wherever one man is more meritorious than another, what becomes of this equality? The man most meritorious is the superior. He then endeavored to inculcate in them the paramount duty of developing and improving their talents, and all the moral qualities, assuring them that just public judgment would mete to all a reward for merit, without reference to color. This he did again and again, in the course of his speech.

This is a Government, he said, founded not only upon freedom, but equality, without reference to color; but liberty did not mean freedom to idleness, to worthlessness, or to loafing, but freedom to work, to enjoy the profit of the products of our own labor. He shrewdly and somewhat skilfully avoided all direct reference to the great question of universal suffrage now agitating the nation, but told them the country was under the operation of a great and exciting experiment, to determine whether the whites and blacks, with the respective prejudices of the two races, could be incorporated or assimilated in one harmonious unit or common body politic, or that it would be necessary for the two to separate. He hoped that the separation would not be necessary, but told them that it was with themselves to determine the problem. They must, by their own conduct, upon returning to the pursuits of peace, by abandoning all habits of idleness and immorality, by a steady application to labor, and by development of intellectual and moral qualities prove themselves as meritorious citizens as soldiers; as capable of self government and worthy of being entrusted with the higher duties of citizenship.

He concluded by again thanking them for the compliment of the visit, saying that he had talked plainly, but not with the object in any sense of wounding even the most delicate sensitiveness, but with the purpose of inciting and encouraging them to a course of conduct that would elevate them in the judgment of the world.

During the delivery of the speech there was no enthusiasm manifested by the soldiers, or by their colored friends, all the applause elicited emanating from the whites who were present.

One incident attracted our attention. When the President remarked that liberty consisted in freedom to work and to enjoy the profits of one's labor, a Sergeant among the cololored soldiers immediately in his front exclaimed, "Thank God, it means that much."

Property Restored.

By direction of the President a large amount of abandoned property, situated in the adjoining counties of Virginia, is being restored to its former owners. At the Freedmen's Bureau, yesterday, eleven returned rebels, in London county, were reinstated in possession of their property, which, in the aggregate, is worth from $250,000 to $250,000. Three or four of the parties to whom this restoration was made, it is said, held commissions in the rebel army, and some of the others were directly connected with the rebel Government. The true Union men of the country protest against this wholesale dispensation of executive clemency.

The President has also ordered the restoration to Mrs. Col. John Sothoron of the valuable property situated in St. Mary's county, Maryland, now used as a freedmen's farm. This property belonged to Col. John H. Sothoron, a wealthy secessionist, who, in 1862, murdered lieutenant Whittan, an officer of a colored regiment, who at that time, was on recruiting service in the vicinity of his plantation. The murderer is now in Canada.

SURGEONS MUSTERED OUT

Examining Surgeons Appointed.

Arrangements for Paying Troops.

Heavy Expense of the Wirz Trial.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 10.

Surgeons Mustered Out.

An order was issued to-day by the War Department, honorably mustering out of service forty-six surgeons of volunteers. Among the number are Horace Wardner, O. M. Bryan, V. Zeblany, and John S. Tod, of Illinois; Geo. R. Weeks and Howard Culbertson, of Ohio Wm. Watson, Iowa; Henry Palmer, Wisconsin; N. J. Marsh, George Pancost, Sylvanus D. Freeman, J. R. McClung, W. H. Gobrecht, Lewis J. Rice, Wm. H. Thome, A. M. Speer, John Bradley, and M. Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Geo. N. Hozebool and Samuel B. Davis, of Kansas.

The number of surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers yet remaining in the service is about two hundred, which will be reduced as rapidly as their services can be dispensed with.

Examining Surgeons Appointed.

O. A. Tomkins, of Randolph county, Wisconsin, and L. D. McIntosh, of the same State, were appointed Examining Surgeons of the Pension Bureau.

Paying the Soldiers.

Paymasters are now engaged in paying off the 194th and 195th Ohio, and 213th and 216th Pennsylvania regiments.

Witness for Wirz.

Colonel Moore, late Surgeon General of the rebel army, is flourishing about Washington. He is here to testify in behalf of Wirz.

Cost of the Wirz Trial.

It is estimated that the cost of the Wirz trial to the Government will be upwards of one million of dollars. In one instance, the expense of procuring a single witness for the defense was three thousand one hundred dollars.

The Colored Troops.

Preparations are being made by the pay department to pay off the colored regiments in full. An order will be issued in a day or two mustering out several regiments of colored troops now on duty on the Rio Grande.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to six hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars.

Going to Texas.

General Strong, Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to Texas, to make an inspection of the freedmen's affairs in that State.

The Last Ditch Found.

One hundred and seventy-eight North Carolina rebels found the last ditch at the White House to-day.

Short Session.

The Cabinet was in session but a few minutes to-day.

THE ELECTION.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE.

A Splendid Union Victory.

The Administration Sustained.

THE returns for the State are scattering, but they are full enough to show that a splendid Union victory has been won, and that the Administration has been nobly sustained. The majority will probably be not much under twenty thousand—from present indications. The Union men everywhere, the soldiers in particular, have stood up nobly at the ballot-box for the cause for which they so successfully fought in the field.

The vote was light, and there was little or no excitement, except in Philadelphia, where the contest was very animated, where McMichael is elected Mayor by 5,000 majority, while the Union State ticket has something more.

Allegheny county has maintained her majority of 1862—it may reach 5,000. She might have given more had there been anything like an effort.

We subjoin the returns:

Adams County.

Gettysburg gives a Union majority of 95; gain 45.

Berks County.

The Democratic majority will not exceed 5,000; Union gain 900.

Reading gives 141 Democratic majority. Four townships give a Union gain of 119. The Democratic majority in the county will not exceed 5,000—a Union gain of 900.

Bucks County.

Doylestown borough, the home of Davis, the Democratic candidate, gives 49 Democratic majority—a gain of 7. Bristol, 28 Union majority. Lebanon borough, 28 Union majority.

The Democratic majority will not exceed 500.

Northampton about 5,000. Democratic returns from Lehigh and Carbon show Union gains. Mifflin county—Union majority 40, Union loss, 48. Perry county—Eight districts, Union gain, 142; loss, 746.

Bedford County.

BEDFORD, October 10.—The gain in this county is 115 in eight districts. Gains are reported in Adams, Franklin, Chester, Blair, Dauphin, York, Huntingdon and Somerset.

JOHN CESSNA.

Beaver County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, Beaver County, October 10.—The Union majority in Beaver county will be about seven hundred and fifty. M. S. Q.

Crawford County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, October 10.—Meadville and Conneaut ville boroughs and Mead township give an aggregate Union majority of two hundred and forty-six, a gain of fifty-six over the vote of 1862, and a slight gain on the October vote of last year. R. L. W.

Five districts, including Meadville, give a Union majority of 302, a gain of seventy-six over the vote of 1862.

Crawford county is likely to give from 1,500 to 1,700 majority.

Cambria County.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, October 10.—Johnstown and Conemaugh borough, Conemaugh township, Millville and Cambria borough, ten districts, give Davis 11 majority, a Union gain of 230 over the vote of three years ago. J. M. S.

Chester County.

North and South precincts of Westchester and Easton show a Union gain of 173 over the vote of 1862.

Fourteen townships show a Union loss of 130.

Carbon County.

Further returns show Union gains.

Democratic majority about 3,000

Union majority 40. Union loss 18.

Cumberland County.

Carlisle borough gives 38 Democratic majority, a gain of 11. South Middleton, 38 Democratic majority—a Republican gain of 14. Other townships show a Republican gain of over 60. Probable Republican gain in the county of 150 to 200. Cannot hear from Shiremanstown to-night. Tickets run split, and counting is done slowly.

Dauphin County.

HARRISBURG, October 10.—Second ward, Harrisburg, 51 majority for Hartranft; a gain on the Presidential election of 45. Third ward, 22 Union majority; a gain of 10. Fifth ward, 22 Union majority. Sixth ward, 36 majority. First ward, 58 Democratic majority. Fourth ward, 68 Democratic majority. A Democratic majority in the city of 11.

Dauphin county gives over 1,300 majority on the State ticket. The whole county ticket is elected by over 1,000. Harrisburg is redeemed by one or two Union majority. McClellan had 162. All our returns indicate Union gains.

GEO. BERGNER.

Harrisburg complete a tie vote. Union gain 158.

Delaware County.

The Union gain in Providence, Upper Providence and Chester, is 55.

Erie County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, Oct. 10.—Erie county gives a large Union majority. There was great indifference about the election and a light vote. L.

Franklin County.

Union majority in Chambersburg 148, a loss of seven on vote of 1862.

Chambersburg 198 Union majority, a loss of 7.

Fayette County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELSVILLE, October 10.—Davis and Linton, Democrats, have a majority in the borough of fourteen, and in the township ten, a Union gain of thirty-five on last year. D.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELSVILLE, October 10.—Dunbar township has a Union gain of 74. Connellsville district 85. Fayette county has gone Union. M. O. T.

UNIONTOWN, October 10.—The Union district and State ticket has one hundred Democratic majority, a gain over last Congressional election of 49.

Huntingdon County.

Thirteen districts show a Union gain of 230.

Lancaster County.

LANCASTER, October 10.—Davis's majority in the city is 200, a gain for Hartranft of 105. Three townships give Union gain of 88.

Democratic majority in Lancaster city 200. Union gain 105. Lancaster county gives about 5,000 Union majority.

Lehigh County.

Five townships give a Union gain of 332.

Montgomery County.

Norristown—Union majority 46; gain 46.

Scattering returns show a Union gain 228.

Northampton County.

EASTON, PA., October 10.—The Republican majority on the State ticket in the borough is 31—a Republican gain on last Fall's election of 178. In South Easton, the Union majority on the State ticket is 45, and on the county ticket 35.

Philadelphia Co.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10—12 P. M.

The city is jubilant with enthusiasm over the glorious Union triumph in the city and State. McMichael, the Union candidate for Mayor, has 5,000 majority—a little behind his ticket from the extraordinary exertions and issues resorted to to beat him. The State is carried by 15,000 to 20,000 majority for loyalty and liberty—a crushing defeat to the enemies of both. It has been a hard and somewhat doubtful work, for the campaign lacked the sharpness of personal and general issue; still the Republicans have kept at work, largely helped by the outrageous practices of their opponents, designed to entrap soldiers, but really opening their eyes by the very atrocity of the attempts to hoodwink them.

Boys in blue remember the fire in the rear! and from whom it came. The election here to-day was very quiet, and the vote unexpectedly large. The enthusiasm is now loose, and bonfires are blazing, bands playing, processions marching, with cheers and every demonstration of delight. The old Keystone is still in the arch of the Union.

They are working nobly over in Jersey. Kilpatrick is a host, and is raising such a furore as has been witnessed in no campaign for years past. There is more excitement already in that State over the election, though in November, than at all in this State. McMichael is receiving the congratulations of hosts of friends of the Union cause, and citizens and strangers here.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The following majorities are reported: 6th ward, 81; Democratic gain 251. 6th ward, 286; Democratic gain 108. 7th ward, 803; Republican gain 1. 9th ward, 288; Republican loss 63. 10th ward, 1,208; Republican gain 209. 11th ward, 730; Republican gain 209. 13th ward, 330; Democratic gain 70. 15th ward, 1,001; Republican gain 355. 18th ward, 980; Republican gain 354. 20th ward, 604; Republican gain 204; 12th ward, 141; Democratic gain 126; 22d ward, 811; Republican gain 63.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Morton McMichael is elected mayor by a very decisive gain over 1862, when we had the city by 2,000 majority. The State vote is light, but the National Union majority is large. J. W. F.

Philadelphia—McMichael's majority is 5,710, and will probably reach 5,000.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Martin McMichael is elected Mayor by 5,000 majority. Hartranft's majority is 7,500. We elect fifteen Republicans and two Democrats to the Legislature. L. A.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11—1:30 A. M.—McMichael, Eighth ward, 301 Union; loss, 13. Twenty-fourth ward, McMichael, 297; Union gain, 80. This completes the city vote, making McMichael's majority 5,073. There is but little doubt that the State has gone Union by a handsome majority. Our papers have not yet figured up the returns. The complete city vote gives Hartranft, Union, 7,421, showing a gain in the city alone of 1,620.

Perry County

Eight Districts show a Union gain of 142.

Somerset County.

[By United States Line.]

SOMERSET, October 10.—The vote of the borough of Somerset is as follows: Hartranft, 109; Davis, 71. Campbell, 108; Linton, 72.

Susquehanna County.

Susquehanna Depot, Union majority 99; Lincoln's majority in 1864, 11. Union majority for representative 117.

Venango County.

Sugar Creek township gives a Democratic majority of 118. Cherry township about 75 Union majority.

Franklin gives 58 Union majority, a gain of 16.

PITHOLE CITY, October 10.—Pithole borough and township voted—Hartranft, 109; Davis, 89; Campbell, 109; Linton, 90.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 10.—The borough vote is one hundred and fifty-six Union and seventy-seven Democratic for State officers. County ticket similar. W. G.

Washington County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., October 10.—Washington borough redeemed. A tie vote. Seventy Union gain. District seventy-eight gain. J. B. H.

Monongahela City gives Union majority of 58, a loss since last fall of 15.

Bellevernon gives Republican majority of 58, a gain of 4.

Westmoreland County.

West Newton borough gives forty-seven Union majority.

Mount Pleasant borough gives the Union State ticket thirty majority, a gain of seven. Mount Picasant township gives a Democratic majority of seven, a gain of twenty-one for the Union ticket.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, October 10.—Six districts heard from. Greensburg, Hempfield, Ludwick, Saint Clair, Kuhns and Derry give Davis 392 majority, a Union gain of 26 over Congressional vote of 1864. J. R. MIT.

Warren County.

WARREN, October 10.—The Union majority in Warren county will reach 550. G. W. S.

York County.

The Democratic majority in the borough is 257, a gain of 42. All the townships heard from show a gain for the Union ticket.

York borough 227 Democratic majority. Spring Garden, 204 Democratic majority.

OHIO 20,000 UNION MAJORITY.

The returns indicate a close contest. But we feel pretty confident that Cox, Republican, is elected Governor.

A special dispatch from Columbus says Cox's majority will not exceed 20,000. The Legislature is considered safe.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—11 P. M.—The election in this State, as far as known, passed off quietly. The returns thus far, indicate a reduced rate and considerable gain for the Democratic ticket.

Cincinnati and Hamilton county give Cox, Union, for Governor, about thirty-five hundred majority. The Democratic gain of about twenty-five hundred.

CINCINNATI, October 10—12:30 A. M.—Cox has carried Ohio by about twenty-five thousand majority.

Columbiana County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, October 9.—The Union majority in Wellsville is one hundred and ninety. W. G. F.

Cuyahoga County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEVELAND, October 10.—In Cleveland there is a Democratic gain of seventeen wards of the Summit county will give a majority for Cox of 1,200, a loss of from 600 to 800.

Springfield, O.—Cox's majority is 881, a Union loss of 38.

Madison, Clark county, gives Cox 170 majority; Houston 81.

Zanesville city—Morgan, 809; Cox, 819. Democratic gain of about 70.

Lancaster—Union majority 9, a Union gain of 40. Fairfield township, 270 majority for Cox, a Union gain of 47.

Perry township, Stark county, 85 majority for Cox.

Camp Chase, Union majority 11.

Ross county, including Chillicothe, gives a Democratic majority of 175.

Tuscarawas Co.—Neil township, Cox's majority 200 out of 317 votes. Morgan 96. Oxford, Morgan 20 majority. Frazerburg, Cox 7 majority. Cadiz, Cox 19 majority. Estimated majority for Tuscarawas county, 700.

Toledo—8th ward, 70 majority Democratic.

Columbus—Seven wards and four townships give a majority for Morgan of 930.

Stark County.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, O., October 10.—Canton goes Union by fifty-one majority, a gain of fifty. County all right. A. F.

New Planet Discovered.

OBSERVATORY, ANN ARBOR, MICH., October 9, 11 P. M.—*To the Associated Press.*—I have the pleasure to announce that I discovered a new planet at about half past ten o'clock this evening. It shines like a star, and is situated in the right ascension 11h and 46', and in declination of 7 north.

(Signed) J. C. WILSON.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, October 10.—The Convention spent the day discussing the debts of the State. It is thought the Convention will not assume the rebel State debt, though some delegates and a few outsiders favor the measure. The Convention moves slow and will not adjourn this week.

New Jersey Greets Pennsylvania.

NEWARK, N. J., October 10.—At the charter election to-day the Unionists carried the city by from 500 to 600 majority. Union gain, 1,800 over last October, and 1,200 over last November The Unionists also gain three or four Aldermen

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The North Carolina State Convention on Monday reconsidered and passed again the ordinance fixing the day for the election of Governor, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature on the first Thursday in November.

A Matamoras correspondent, under date of September 14th, says: On the 12th, Guadaloupe Garcia, who, four years ago, was in command of the line of the Rio Grande, arrived at Brownsville. He reports that a loan of $5,000,000 has been effected by the Liberal Government to raise a legion composing from ten to twenty thousand men, and that it has already this in view for some time past. Such a corps would enable it to regain all the country north of the Sanson-de-river before the French could collect a force adequate to arrest its progress.

The through route from Washington to Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, and thence to Augusta and Montgomery, is now open and communication perfect. The schedule time for making the trip from Chattanooga to Washington is sixty hours.

The papers in the case of Champ Ferguson, which were forwarded to Washington for the President's approval, were returned on Monday The sentence was read to Ferguson in his cell by Col. Shaffer, commandant of this post, which was that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, on the 20th of October, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. Ferguson received the announcement of his sentence with apparent indifference. Not a muscle of his face moved. He was taken out riding the same afternoon by his guards. He is in apparent good health, and is, to all outward appearances, regardless of his fate.

A Nashville dispatch of the 9th says:—At Bowling Green yesterday the Sheriff of that county had in custody two negroes, convicted in the County Court, of the murder of another negro, and who were then in custody and on their way to the penitentiary, at Nashville. Upon their arrival at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and when in the act of changing cars, the Sheriff was surrounded by a detachment of colored guards, who demanded the release of the prisoners, which being refused, they took them by force, removed their hand cuffs, and set them at liberty. With fixed bayonets, they defied the Sheriff and his party, threatening death to all who opposed them.

An attempt to burn the celebrated Spottswood Hotel in Richmond, Va., was made on Saturday last. The house was filled with men, women, and children, who were aroused about two o'clock in the morning by a suffocating smoke, which pervaded every chamber in the immense building. When the terrible truth burst upon every one that the building was on fire, the confusion consequent thereupon is indescribable. Men and women, in *dishabille*, were running to and fro in a state of frenzy, while the screams of the females were heartrending. Fortunately, the fire was discovered and extinguished before it had gained much headway. It had been kindled in the basement.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10th.

The most interesting and important discussion which has thus far occupied the Convention, occurred to-day, opening to the bottom the whole question of the return of Southern churches, and the relations of the church to the Government, which called out some of the strongest men in the Convention, and others are to follow. The argumentative contest bids fair to be the most remarkable in power and character ever witnessed in any gathering of this church. The first business was the transferr of Bishop Talbot, Missionary Bishop of the North-west, to associate Bishop of Indiana.

Minor interests were left incomplete, to take up the message of the House of Bishops, desiring the concurrence of the Lower House, assenting to the consecration of Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, by the Confederate Council. He was consecrated Bishop in October, 1861, by Bishops of Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina. The temper of the Bishop as to the Government and the war are best shown by his widely circulated, late pastoral letter, forbidding his clergy to pray for the President of the United States, which caused the military commander to close the churches of his diocese. It was felt at the outset that this case was an especially representative one. The speedy action of the House of Bishops approving and accepting him caused some surprise, though it has transpired that it was not reached by even them without strong opposition. As the delegates in the Lower House it was approached with much trembling by the merely timid, and with absolute terror by those whose conservatism runs to the extreme of rabid charity, and peace on any terms. The discussion was opened by Mr. Brunot, lay delegate of this city, an elderly man, a pleasant, impressive speaker, in formal argument. He said the whole proceedings of Bishop Wilmer's election were irregular and uncanonical, and read canon thirteen, prescribing the form of consecration. The Bishop in this case had not been referred to the Standing Committee of the different Dioceses. The canon must be complied with. These omissions could be corrected. There was an unseemly haste in this body to patch up a peace which would be no peace. He was opposed to an attempt to show that the church has nothing to do with questions of the day, or to allow to our Southern brethern that Mason and Dixon's line was drawn through the church. Our Southern brethern must not be brought back through mistakes and infractions of canons. If we do, the volcano, only smothered, will break out again. Some of the brethern had declared some of the clergy insane during the past four years. He was not prepared to have this Convention insert the Southern churches half way in any such acknowledgement. We have vindicated the church that we have interest in the country. He prayed for this reunion, but let it be a reunion on right.

This speech was able, and frequently interrupted by attempts to shut off a debate so dangerous in its tendancy. At the end of this speech many tried to get the floor. Several frightened small brethren had propositions that would secure harmony. One lay brother imploringly begged that silent prayer for five minutes might bring peace, and presently showed that his own peace was taking back. Bishop Hunter on any terms, and no questions asked. Several similar well meaning blankets were attempted, but the strongest minds in the Convention had begun in earnest to grapple strongly with this most important of all the questions the Convention has to consider, and would not be put down.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New York, got the floor and made a powerful speech. He declared the consecration of Wilmer irregular, uncanonical and schismatic, and referred to his own motion on the subject three years ago, in the New York Convention, on the forty-eighth page of the report of 1862. To the facts then known another had been contributed by the House of Bishops, that before the consecration the oath of conformity was made a condition precedent, it not having been taken by Wilmer. He thought we had better wait until this oath had been taken. We are not prepared for such a wholesale violation of canons and the prayer book.

The message of the Bishops rebukes Bishop Wilmer. How will he receive that? How do we know that even our humiliation of ourselves will do any good? Suppose the Bishop of Alabama chooses to defy the missive and reproof, and refuses to come in? What will be our position? We will not? This might be adjusted by the lawyers' rule of *Nunc pro tunc*. If the Southern Church will reconsider and abrogate all its acts, declare secession was wrong, wipe out all its action, we will take up the dates and date of Wilmer's election and enact all they have done. This would, of course, be their acknowledgment of defeat, and could only come from a magnanimity not too proud to confess error. This will make our union permanent; but they must come without a scintillation that these acts as rebels were right. The House of Bishops, for the sake of peace, violates the charter which constitutes them all, for one, he could not acquiesce. He wished peace, but would not, for the sake of peace, sacrifice duty to country and God.

Washington Hunt made a very solemn speech. He tried to drag the question into the innermost recesses of sanctity, and talked of the embers of decaying animosities, and deprecated asking concessions of our Southern brethren inconsistent with manhood. He knew it was irregular, but now was our time to be kind and generous to the vanquished. He didn't even ask them to be humble, but claimed it the height of Christian duty to treat them as such without stern conditions.

This melted a Feeble brother from Kansas, notwithstanding his name was Stone, and he asked why we many pigmies of the Lower House dared to oppose the action of the House of Bishops, which he felt within him was reached only by fervent and effective prayer.

Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Kansas, resented this. He was for peace and reunion, but not by a rope of sand; we can only have union by regularity. There is a false peace. He did not believe all the humiliation must come from us. It is time to bow the knee of subserviency when these Southern men asked it. Do all things according to the law.

At this point it was stated that a letter from Bishop Wilmer was in the House to be introduced, if the proceedings demanded it. One brother with a knowledge of its contents, declared its introduction would do no good.

Dr. Cummings, of Chicago, objected to its being read. Great anxiety was felt. The letter was called for all over the house.

The Secretary thought the letter would help a solution. It had such an effect in the House of Bishops, more divided than this on the subject. The letter was read by the Secretary.

It is a long document in favor of his pastoral letter, reciting the matter at issue between the Bishop and Major General What's-his-name. Several letters were introduced, the last dated September 2. He instructed his clergy to hold firm, and not use the prayer for the President. There was a great sensation, and various attempts to get the floor. Obviously something was wanting to show the connection, or else Bishop Wilmer was making haste to condemn himself. Some one then stated that all had not been read. The Secretary declared that all could not be read now. He understood the rest to be private to Bishop Hopkins. Members failed to see how the Bishops hoped to consecrate Wilmer on such evidence.

The end is not yet, but only begun. Strong men on the conservative side who will be heard, will set powerfully before the country the tenure upon which the weak-kneed in the church are hasting to cover the sin of the Rebellion and to make any concession of constitutional and canonical law to patch up a peace, that they mean shall be based on mutual conceptions insulting to loyal men. The Radical loyal element is well represented, and the spectacle likely to be presented is one that will permanently hold no small space in the annals of the church.

The document has a further character not yet developed. Judge Ruggles, of New York, got the floor. He had evidently prepared himself for smooth sailing, with a smooth argument, which they pressed in the most polished manner, that the church must follow the condition of the State. The divided State divided the church, and restored the church when the country is restored. Southern churches have been kept away by duress. His argument was elaborate, and very unfortunate in following Wilmer's letters, which was in itself an active rejoinder, and wherein the deputies failed to see it.

The following argument of Rev. Dr. Goodwin, President of the University in this city, helped all not hopelessly blind. It was two hours long. it was a magnificent vindication of the loyalty of the church, a keen, sarcastic and glittering disembowelment of peace on any terms. He said Wilmer's letter showed how much duress there was in the action of the Southern Church. This presents the issue over Wilmer's own signature; that this must can be respectful authority and hold out even against the power of the sword. Did he take the same resistance to rebels?

The speaker said every man in the Convention believes in his heart the Southern churches went away because they wanted to go, without compulsion, but by complicity, and with all their hearts. Here is a man with suddenly awakened church pride—enough to say no to a Federal commander, to close his churches and abandon his field, and tell his clergy to hold out.

Dr. Cummings, of Chicago, said he took the oath of allegiance.

Dr. Goodwin—But if a man takes the oath and then tells his clergy not to pray for the Government of the United States, what is the oath worth? He was commanded to pray for the powers that be. Wilmer said it was military despotism; he will pray for the President of the Confederacy, but not for the President of the United States. It was not that the Southern churches had prayed for the Confederacy; he did not blame them for that, but the pretence of members here that they did it on compulsion was a shame. They made us attempt to comply with canons they formed as a separate church on no necessity. We have the right to blame the hot haste in which they did it. I called it a schism three years ago. It was one. In the American revolution the church stood silent during the long pending struggle, and only found its separate existence when it was decided, and the country established.

A reporter cannot give a conception of the powerful arguments in which the halting pretences of the peace-at-any-price men were demolished by the speaker, who held the vast audience breathless and silent, save when some tortured deputy would wriggle up to attempt to switch him off. Especially caustic was the reference to the disingenuous attempt to keep back these letters, and the pious wet blanket scheme of some of the members who besought prayer simply to stifle argument. It was a noble vindication of Christian manliness, and a denial of the duty that the North should go cringingly to beg the South to come back by any and all infractions or canon.

For half an hour K. G. C. Judd, of Illinois, had been struggling with an undeveloped motion, and half a dozen of like kidney were on the floor with him, when the speaker sat down; but a motion to adjourn prevailed at three o'clock until ten on Thursday—the consecration of Bishop Quintard coming to-morrow.

Juarez has not Left the Country.

The Mexican Republic Still Exists.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The Mexican Consul, General Navarra, has sent the following note to Associated Press:

NEW YORK, October 10.

To the Agent of the Associated Press, New York:

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1865.

DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS is said to be much pleased with his new quarters in Fortress Monroe. From his room a gallery extends to the ramparts, so that he can walk abroad without encountering the gaze of spectators. This, certainly, is very considerate; but it is not what the country expects will always continue. As we understand it, there is a deep-seated and thoroughly-matured sentiment in the minds of the people of all the North, which would suffer a great shock should DAVIS not be tried for treason and punished as he was adjudged to be guilty. The Government is expected to take whatever course, in its wisdom, it deems best to insure justice in the enforcement and vindication of the laws; but if there is a member of the Government who entertains the idea of keeping DAVIS in confinement only ultimately to be set at liberty without a trial, he contemplates what will be to those who furnished the means whereby the rebellion was put down and the Government saved, more distasteful than anything that can be imagined. The truth is, not more decided was public sentiment concerning the rebellion itself than is it as to what shall be done with JEFF. DAVIS. If any member of the Government entertains the idea that the traitor shut up in Fortress Monroe is out of the minds of the people, he deludes himself. The great eye of the public is continually fixed on him, in the thorough conviction that his crime is the greatest that ever was committed under human government,—that our laws providing for the punishment of treason were formed with express reference to the crime of which he has been guilty,—and the public would be content with their non-enforcement no more than it would be with deliberate treason in the President himself.

For the delay in bringing DAVIS to trial there is a willingness to believe that there exist sufficient reasons,—although it is not to be disguised that as to this there has grown up in the minds of many honest persons a grave doubt and a painful apprehension. The trial of the assassins, of WIRZ, and of the boat burners, it is not difficult to perceive, may have been regarded as necessary preliminaries, as other trials may yet be, to the trial of the leader of the rebellion. Or the President and his advisers, unwilling to take the responsibility, may be waiting for instruction from the people through Congress. If this be so, that body will not be backward in giving it. If there is a view of the case, not yet presented to the public, different from the one so universally entertained, on which the Government is acting, whereby DAVIS is not to be tried,—if there are grave reasons of State and overshadowing considerations which forbid the enforcement of the law of treason against him, then this fact should be made known. The great public need not be told there may be such a thing as an overshadowing public necessity in the management of great questions,—it knows, too, that, as to this, there is a distinction between fancied and a real one, and it will ask to be informed to the extent, that it may itself be the judge whereon the Government predicates its action.

THE Treasury Department has decided not to lay the proposed twenty per cent. tax on cotton in the interior of the South, and it is said that instructions have been issued to the recognized agents of the Government not to take a bale of cotton that had been impressed by the late rebel Government unless it could be proved that the parties who owned it had received an equivalent therefor from the Richmond authorities. In such case the cotton would revert to the United States as its lawful property: but where no payment had ever been made, the cotton even though it had been impressed, was not to be touched.

TALLY.—North Carolina, by her State Convention, has adopted the following ordinance:

"That slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State."

GENERAL HOOKER is said to have interested himself in the relief of A. H. STEPHENS, and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that he is "safe in saying that the release is near at hand."

A VISIT to England by Mr. SEWARD next spring is reported, though the author begs no one to infer that "Mr. SEWARD is going to leave the Cabinet right off."

ANOTHER LEADING REBEL "ACCEPTS THE SITUATION."

Judge REAGAN, late rebel Postmaster-General, and one of the unwilling tenants of Fort Warren, has written and forwarded to Governor HAMILTON an address to the people of Texas on reconstruction. It has not been published, but a gentleman who paid a recent visit to Fort Warren, gives some idea of it. REAGAN not only cheerfully "accepts the situation," but he recognizes and accepts all the logical conclusions deducible from that situation. He maintains that the contest of opinion had assumed that form when the arbitrament of war could not be avoided; that the South claimed the right to secede; that he was not one of those who thought it a peaceful remedy, but expected a terrible war, and adhered to his section, intending to abide the consequences. He makes no technical, constitutional or legal quibbles, but says: "We staked all and lost all." The Government offers to restore to the great masses their rights, minus their slaves. While he thinks this a hardship to the loyal Union men, no one else has the right to complain. He advises all to regain citizenship and a restoration of their rights under the Constitution, in good faith, and to work with it. And he advises that in future they accept the logic of events, and do at once what he thinks it inevitable will have to be done ere long—that is, to change the old Constitution to suit the altered situation; to adopt a free State constitution, and to ratify the emancipation amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and to leave no room for further agitation. While he would disfranchise no one not entitled to vote, he would in future extend the privilege to every intelligent man of every color who could read and write. He would also extend to the freedmen equal rights in Courts. He does not think it possible that these measures can be accomplished, and he would have them adopted at once. He proposed other minor amendments of not so great importance. This latter view I understand to be purely for guidance.

While Judge REAGAN claims to have always been a conservative man, and hopes ere long to be pardoned, or at least released from prison, he does not propose to enter into politics, but to exert himself for a support for a dependent family. He has found public life the road neither to wealth nor happiness. Indeed, he thinks that those who were active in the secession movement ought to yield public affairs to the better judgment of those who opposed it. He says the destruction of secession, and all political claims founded upon them, have been conquered and must be submitted to.

What Mr. Lincoln's Policy Would Have Been.

General Duff Green has written a letter in which he says:

"After the fall of Richmond I saw President Lincoln there. He told me that he came to Washington resolved to carry out, in good faith the pledges that he gave to me at Springfield, Viz: That, as President, he would favor no measure of which the South would have cause to complain; and that it was upon his recommendation that the thirteenth article amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin as a substitute for the one offered by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, was adopted by his friends in Congress, as follows:

'That no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish, or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State.'

In reply to an appeal which I made to him for peace, President Lincoln's words were, in substance, as follows:

'If you want peace, come back into the Union. If you wish to keep your slaves, come in and vote, as States, against the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. I cannot recall my proclamations. It will be for the courts to decide whether they are law or not. Of that you must judge. But I have the pardoning power, and will use it freely.'

"This conversation was in the presence of Gen. Weitzel, Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court, one of Gen. Weitzel's aids, and several others, and I was told, and believe, that in consequence of the conversation held with Judge Campbell and myself, and the pledges then given to us President Lincoln, in a letter addressed to General Weitzel, authorized the meeting of the Virginia Legislature, according to the notice subsequently issued in the Richmond papers."

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH FACTORY OPERATIVES. The steamers Bosphorus and Propontis arrived at Boston last week from Liverpool, bringing about three hundred male and female factory operatives from England, who were procured there by agents sent out for that purpose from this country. The emigrants, who were distributed among the mills in New England, are described as a first-class set of passengers, clean, and very steady in their habits. There was no sickness among them on the passage. There were a number of families, and some very large ones. One Lancashire man had a wife and thirteen children. The wife also was an operative, and so were seven of the children. In the Propontis there was one family of fourteen persons, twelve being children. The children of most of the families have worked in the cotton mills in England, and intend to follow the same business here. They all seemed to be well provided with money, had a large amount of luggage, and expressed their determination to remain in the country if it proved to be one in fact as pleasant as had been represented to them. The majority of the operatives came from Lancashire. Another lot is expected to arrive this week.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE OF REBELLION.

The Spirit, Present Condition and Future Prospects of the South.

Letter from Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina.

An Important Document and an Impressive Appeal.

We have received from our Washington correspondent an advance copy of a letter written by KENNETH RAYNER, the distinguished North Carolinian, on the present condition, the despotism, and the future prospect of the South. It is a document of unquestionable significance and power. The first half is devoted to setting forth the undeviating record for unqualified Unionism of the distinguished writer, in Congress and out of Congress, as a politician and as a citizen. With him, he says, Unionism was not only a principle, but it was a sentiment—a passion. He believed the election of Mr. LINCOLN was no cause for disunion, "and yet," he says, "on the 20th of May, 1861, in the North Carolina Convention, of which I was a member, for the repeal of the ordinance of 1789, by which the State adopted the Constitution of the United States, the vote was unanimous 'every member voting for it. It seems to me 'that I can see you when you come to this part 'of my letter contracting your brow, 'and shaking your head, and asking 'yourself the question, How is this? 'How can my friend RAYNER explain 'this? How can he reconcile this vote with his 'long and consistent devotion to the cause of 'the Union?' Well, I don't know that I can; 'and I don't know that I ought to wish to do it; 'for, although I could not of myself have effected anything for my country, yet so far as my 'own peace of mind and happiness are concerned, it would have been better for me if I 'had stood up alone, the only member of the 'body, and opposed the ordinance of repeal, and 'been martyred for it if need be. Still, I think 'I can offer such an explanation as will go very 'far in mitigation of my course and those other 'consistent Union men who were in the same 'category."

From this point we give the letter entire:

North Carolina was the most thorough Union State in the South, perhaps, in the country. She was, I believe, the last State to secede, except Tennessee. She waited long and anxiously to see if some compromise could be made to preserve peace. Her people had voted down, by an overwhelming majority, a proposition for calling a Convention, in February, 1861, under the hope that an amicable adjustment would be arrived at. Our people were looking to Washington, to the Buchanan administration, as representing the national power and will, to see what they would do. They looked in vain. And here I must say that I regard Buchanan, Cobb and Floyd as responsible for the disasters and horrors of the last four years than any man in the nation. The people of the South, and, perhaps, of the North, too, She was, I believe, the last State to secede, except Tennessee. She waited long and anxiously to see if some compromise could be made to preserve peace. Her people had voted down, by an overwhelming majority, a proposition for calling a Convention, in February, 1861, under the hope that an amicable adjustment would be arrived at. Our people were looking to Washington, to the Buchanan administration, as representing the national power and will, to see what they would do. They looked in vain. And here I must say that I regard Buchanan, Cobb and Floyd as responsible for the disasters and horrors of the last four years than any man in the nation. The people of the South, and, perhaps, of the North, too, were stricken, without a rallying point. To sacrifice themselves for a government that would not defend itself, or try to preserve its own existence, seemed to them quixotic and absurd. The public mind associates the orgies and agonies of the Convention with the overthrow of the government itself. It looked as if the Government had abdicated its powers, that the right of a State to secede and thus peacefully separate from the Union was in fact to be the settled policy of the country. In other words, to attack the Government of the Union was *dead and gone*, and all its friends can do was to bury it.

Mr. Lincoln came into power in March, 1861. His proclamation calling for troops was issued. A North man cannot understand the state of things prevailing here at that time. Unless he had been here and seen the influences at work and the state of feeling superinduced thereby, he cannot appreciate the difficulties which beset the Union men. Is it to be wondered at that men who had once been devoted sons of the Union that the Union was at an end should not have been able to take a calm and considerate view of Mr. Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men? It struck them, not as the act of a government exerting its rightful power and vindicating its violated authority, but as a vindictive attempt on the part of a foreign people to punish them, in order to gratify feelings of hatred. Mind you, I am not saying that this was the fact. I merely suggest whether such views, although erroneously entertained, are not entitled to a great allowance in the minds of candid observers, for really at that time (I speak of North Carolina) the public mind was in such a state of doubt, difficulty, confusion, almost despair, that the best and ablest men knew not which way to turn. In this state of public feeling a convention of the people met in May. The convention regarded the Union as at an end—that the President's proclamation calling for troops was a virtual declaration of war against the South. They saw Virginia on the north, and South Carolina on the south, had passed ordinances of secession. They yielded to the pressure. They could not have adopted the State, as best they could, to the circumstances surrounding her. In passing the ordinance of secession, they felt they were but following what seemed the law of destiny. Still, so far as I was concerned—and I believe the same was the case with nearly all those who had been Union men—I regarded the act as one forced upon me, and that something would soon turn up to prevent a collision of arms, and result in an adjustment of the difficulty.

In the view I have presented of the course of the Union men of the State, and the motives by which they were forced, I am not trying to prove that the Union men did right. My purpose has been to show that the difficulties of their situation were such as to entitle them to great sympathy and forbearance on the part of those who condemn, or censure them.

The hearts of the great mass of the Southern people were never in this disunion movement. In calling their State convention, they were, as with Virginia, by a hasty conclusion that secession was to follow. It was because the times were perilous, and it was thought best to convene the sovereign power of the States, to consult on what was best for the common good. In not a State (I think) was the ordinance of secession ever submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. This is true, that in the spring of 1861 there was a storm of feeling in the South, and it was fearful to contemplate growing out of the idea before suggested, that it was a war of vindictiveness on the part of a section, rather than the effort of a government to enforce its lawful authority. But that tornado soon subsided, as was evidenced by the necessity of a "conscription," in order to keep up the army.

In calmly reflecting on this war, its inauguration, its progress, and its conclusion, and on the mighty events that have chased each other for the last four years, it is the most strange, wonderful, and unaccountable epic in all history. The South was *borne* into the conflict, not because a majority of her people desired disunion—by no means—but because a combination of unfortunate circumstances had paralyzed the Union men of the South, as it were, and thus rendered them impotent in their efforts to preserve peace.

As I have already said the convention of this State (and all and as the United element is concerned, I believe I may speak for the other States) in voting for secession did not regard it as a foregone conclusion that disunion and the dissolution of the Union was hoped that the imminence of the conflict would force a settlement of the difficulty, and even after blood began to flow, they serenely and anxiously looked forward, day after day, and month after month, for something to turn up that would result in the making of peace, and the restoration of harmony. But here was their difficulty. After having placed the State in a position where she was at war—or rather in having adopted her to the position in which Mr. Buchanan had placed her—they felt bound, as a matter of personal honor, to sustain her in that position until a reconciliation should take place. That was, no doubt, the moving consideration with the members of the Confederate Congress, who still had hopes of a peaceful settlement on the basis of reconstruction. But they ultimately found themselves sustaining the Confederate Government, *for the time being*, under an impulse of personal honor, and for the additional reason that the more respectable the position of that Government, the better terms they might expect to obtain in the adjustment of the difficulty—for, in point of fact, they had become too strong for themselves, and thereby disarmed themselves of all power to restrain and control it. Thus it was, the Union men found themselves powerless. Having blundered into the difficulty, every effort to get out seemed to involve a series of additional blunders. Finally, conscription, forced loans, impressments, sequestrations, tithes, impressment, and heavy taxation consummated the reign of terror, which crushed and prostrated, and well-nigh annihilated, the friends of the Union throughout the South.

But the most remarkable thing connected with this war is its blind and reckless persistence in it, long after every hope of success had departed, and when it was apparent that the subjugation of the South was inevitable, if the war continued. I do not believe that after the battle of Gettysburg one-tenth of one people in the South would have fired a gun in support of their arms. And I am equally confident that since that battle there has not been a day that a very large majority of the people of the entire South would not have voted for peace on the basis of reconstruction—provided every man could have voted freely, and his own participation free from the terror of a factitious public opinion. For myself, I did not believe war would necessarily follow when the North declared conquered. Looking and viewing superinduced thereby, he cannot appreciate the difficulties which beset the Union men. Is it to be wondered at that men who had once been devoted sons of the Union that the Union was at an end should not have been able to take a calm and considerate view of Mr. Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men? It struck them, not as the act of a government exerting its rightful power and vindicating its violated authority, but as a vindictive attempt on the part of a foreign people to punish them, in order to gratify feelings of hatred. Mind you, I am not saying that this was the fact. I merely suggest whether such views, although erroneously entertained, are not entitled to a great allowance in the minds of candid observers, for really at that time (I speak of North Carolina) the public mind was in such a state of doubt, difficulty, confusion, almost despair, that the best and ablest men knew not which way to turn. In this state of public feeling a convention of the people met in May. The convention regarded the Union as at an end—that the President's proclamation calling for troops was a virtual declaration of war against the South. They saw Virginia on the north, and South Carolina on the south, had passed ordinances of secession. They yielded to the pressure. They could not have adopted the State, as best they could, to the circumstances surrounding her. In passing the ordinance of secession, they felt they were but following what seemed the law of destiny. Still, so far as I was concerned—and I believe the same was the case with nearly all those who had been Union men—I regarded the act as one forced upon me, and that something would soon turn up to prevent a collision of arms, and result in an adjustment of the difficulty.

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In calmly reflecting on this war, its inauguration, its progress, and its conclusion, and on the mighty events that have chased each other for the last four years, it is the most strange, wonderful, and unaccountable epic in all history. The South was *borne* into the conflict, not because a majority of her people desired disunion—by no means—but because a combination of unfortunate circumstances had paralyzed the Union men of the South, as it were, and thus rendered them impotent in their efforts to preserve peace.

As I have already said the convention of this State (and all and as the United element is concerned, I believe I may speak for the other States) in voting for secession did not regard it as a foregone conclusion that disunion and the dissolution of the Union was hoped that the imminence of the conflict would force a settlement of the difficulty, and even after blood began to flow, they serenely and anxiously looked forward, day after day, and month after month, for something to turn up that would result in the making of peace, and the restoration of harmony. But here was their difficulty. After having placed the State in a position where she was at war—or rather in having adopted her to the position in which Mr. Buchanan had placed her—they felt bound, as a matter of personal honor, to sustain her in that position until a reconciliation should take place. That was, no doubt, the moving consideration with the members of the Confederate Congress, who still had hopes of a peaceful settlement on the basis of reconstruction. But they ultimately found themselves sustaining the Confederate Government, *for the time being*, under an impulse of personal honor, and for the additional reason that the more respectable the position of that Government, the better terms they might expect to obtain in the adjustment of the difficulty—for, in point of fact, they had become too strong for themselves, and thereby disarmed themselves of all power to restrain and control it. Thus it was, the Union men found themselves powerless. Having blundered into the difficulty, every effort to get out seemed to involve a series of additional blunders. Finally, conscription, forced loans, impressments, sequestrations, tithes, impressment, and heavy taxation consummated the reign of terror, which crushed and prostrated, and well-nigh annihilated, the friends of the Union throughout the South.

But the most remarkable thing connected with this war is its blind and reckless persistence in it, long after every hope of success had departed, and when it was apparent that the subjugation of the South was inevitable, if the war continued. I do not believe that after the battle of Gettysburg one-tenth of one people in the South would have fired a gun in support of their arms. And I am equally confident that since that battle there has not been a day that a very large majority of the people of the entire South would not have voted for peace on the basis of reconstruction—provided every man could have voted freely, and his own participation free from the terror of a factitious public opinion. For myself, I did not believe war would necessarily follow when the North declared conquered. Looking and viewing

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the Rejeton Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 253 Liberty street, on and after the 16th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 20th inst.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK,
Secretary and Treasurer Rathbon Oil Co.
Pittsburgh, October 10th, 1865. oct11

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING

of the

Allegheny County Medical Society,

Will be held in the Western University of Pennsylvania, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, TUESDAY October 17th, at 2 P. M.

B. C. JILLSON, M. D.,
Secretary.
oct1-6t

H. ROHBOCK,

Teacher of Piano, Organ and Singing.

Communications left at the Pittsburgh Postoffice or at his residence, 79 Robinson street, Allegheny, will receive attention.
oct11-6t

For sale very cheap, and long credit, a Chickering Piano.
oct1-6t

OFFICE OF THE PETRONA OIL COMPANY,
Philadelphia, October 6th, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Petrona Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 324 Walnut street, rooms No. 21 and 22, on WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., for the special purpose of reducing the capital stock of the said company from five hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

HENRY L. ELDER,
ALEX. BRYARLY,
J. H. RILEY.
oct11-18-25

FOR SALE BRICK DWELLING

House, on bank of Ohio river, in Allegheny City, with one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fine fruit, vines, etc. Stories high, cut stone basement, main building 40x28, containing 8 rooms; kitchen 20x16; cellar under the whole building. The lot contains 175 feet front on Ohio river, and 300 feet in depth, and extends back 348 feet along Belmont street, about a square from Rebecca street Passenger Railway. For further particulars inquire of

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
105 Third street.

TOBACCO & CIGAR BUSINESS.

An Interest in the above business for sale very reasonable. The location is the best one in the city. This chance will only be offered one week. Address immediately

B.,
Commercial office.
oct11-1f

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR RENT.

1st. Those two large rooms, No. 60 Fourth street, next Market street, suitable for a Store, or for Banking or Brokers' offices.

2d. Large basement Saloons, formerly known as Nelson's Restaurant.

3d. Photograph rooms, well known as the Nelson Gallery. Apply to

E. D. GAZZAM,
No. 60 Fourth st., or No. 89 Penn st.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On the Youghiogheny river, and Connellsville railroad, only twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh, about 1000 acres will be sold together, or divided. One colliery in operation on the property, and one opening. This is one of the most valuable ever offered for sale in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Inquire of

C. HASBROUCK, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 154 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

WHEAT.

A few cars prime winter Wheat arriving and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

BARLEY.

A choice article of Canadian Barley, for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.
oct11

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

JOHN C. SAXE.

MASONIC HALL.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
October 16th and 17th, 1865.

LECTURE COMMITTEE:
J. B. BUTTERFIELD, STEPHEN WOODS,
T. M. BAYNE, H. R. DAVIS,
J. M. GAZZAM, F. W. KENNEDY,
W. D. BELL.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, President.
J. M. GAZZAM, Secretary.
oct1-1w

NOW OPENING.

NEW GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS,
PARAMATTAS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
CLOAKS,
White and Colored BLANKETS,
Plain and Plaid FLANNELS,
DIAPERS,
TICKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
PLUMES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find our Stock complete, and prices as low as can be found anywhere, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal street,

oct1 ALLEGHENY, above the Market.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR

Funding Certificates of Indebtedness, Compound Interest Notes, and Treasury Notes.

1. By virtue of the authority contained in the first section of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, through the columns of your paper, that our renewed preparation known as COUPON BONDS, or CERTIFICATES, is certain cure for dyspepsia, in its worst stages. Many cases dating standing, and in our own acquaintance, have been completely, and we believe permanently cured. It will set the stomach after eating, almost instantaneously, and enables the dyspeptic who has lived for years upon Graham bread and the plainest food, to eat as heartily as he pleases, and anything he chooses, without danger of distress, or even disturbing the stomach. It is an infallible corrective of indigestion and constipation, and allays a load by appetite, stops sick headache, heart burn, sickness, and faintness when taken fasting, acts in either stomach or bowels, and sweetens offensive breath, as soon as you take it, and by enabling the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which gives vigor and strength and energy.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.
oct3-2t

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth street.

AGENTS

For all the different grades of

AMERICAN WATCHES

☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enameled designs.
oct3

M'FADEN'S

Pittsburgh Package Express Delivery

This great convenience to the business community is now in successful operation, AND THE BUSINESS MEN APPRECIATE IT. Packages, trunks, barrels, boxes, &c., &c., conveyed to all parts of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Manchester and Birmingham. Boxes for the reception of orders and calls are placed at

A. J. Rankin, Druggist, St. Clair street, opposite St. Clair Hotel.

Jos. Fleming, Druggist, South-east corner of Market street and Diamond.

J. M. Fulton, Druggist, Dispatch Building, 5th st.

Jos. Able, Druggist, corner 5th and Grant street.

Simon Johnston, Druggist, corner 4th and Smithfield street.

N. McClarran & Co., Druggists, Northwest corner of Market and Diamond.

H. F. Schoverer, Druggist, corner Smithfield and Liberty street.

J. W. Pittock, News Depot, cor. Smithfield and Fifth street.

Wm. Gilmore, Jeweller, cor. Wood and Fifth street.

Geo. Allen, Druggist, cor. Wood and Fourth street.

J. R. Weldin, No. 101 Wood street.

E. W. Lynd, cor. Wood street and Virgin alley.

Jos. Woodward & Co., cor. Wood and Second street.

W. E. Schmertz & Co., No. 31 Fifth street.

Hare's Hotel, Liberty street.

J. A. Kelly, Druggist, No. 63 Federal street, Allegheny city.

S. R. Craig, Druggist, corner Federal st. and Robinson street, Allegheny city.

G. A. Kelly, Druggist, corner Federal and Ohio st., Allegheny city.

Principal office at J. H. Borland's, No. 98 Market street, where packages can be left. The wagons are marked "McFaden's Pittsburgh Package Express Delivery," and "Red Star" corresponding with the signal cards. No connection with any other Express Co.

oct1-3d JOHN D. McFADEN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR

Funding Certificates of Indebtedness, Compound Interest Notes, and Treasury Notes.

1. By virtue of the authority contained in the first section of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, proposals are hereby invited for funding, that any Treasury Notes or other obligations bearing interest, issued under any Act of Congress, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with the consent of the holder, be converted into any description of Bonds authorized by said Act, notice is hereby given to the holders of Certificates of Indebtedness which mature before the first day of January next, of Compound Interest Notes, and of one and two-year Treasury Notes, of the readiness of this Department to give in exchange for them, to the extent of Fifty Millions of Dollars, six per cent. Five-Twenty-Year Bonds, at three per cent. premium—that is to say, one hundred dollars of Bonds for each one hundred and three dollars in Certificates, and one provided the conversion is made prior to the first day of November next.

2. The Bonds issued in exchange for such Certificates and Notes will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, upon the first days of May and November next, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years and payable in twenty years from the first day of November, 1865.

3. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand Dollars, Registered Bonds of Five Thousand and Ten Thousand Dollars will be issued if desired.

4. Holders of Certificates, Compound Interest or Treasury Notes, who desire to make such conversions, will deliver them to the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers, or the Designated Depositaries of the United States, or any National Depositary Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge.

5. Interest will be allowed on Certificates of Indebtedness and one and two-year Treasury Notes, matured or maturing prior to the first of November, 1865, up to the date of maturity; and when maturing after the first of November, interest will be allowed to that day.

6. Upon the Compound Interest Notes the interest will be computed to November 1, 1865, upon the amount of principal and interest compounded on the back of said Notes, from the period next prior to that date.

7. The principal and interest of such Treasury Notes and Obligations will be considered together as an offer of conversion, but when after deducting the principal of the Bonds and three per cent. premium, there remains a fractional part of one hundred dollars, this fractional part will be paid to the depositor.

8. The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing this proposal at any time prior to said first day of November, provided fifty millions of dollars shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion as aforesaid.

9. Circulars of instructions will be transmitted to the various officers authorized to receive Certificates and Notes, to which attention is invited.

H. McCULLOCH,
oct9-3d-law2t Secretary of the Treasury.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—A House Either in Pittsburgh or Birmingham, containing six or eight rooms, for a small family. Address "R," Commercial office.
oct11-4t

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant,—Allegheny preferred. Address "C," Commercial office.
oct3-tf

WANTED—A house containing three or four rooms, located in this city or Allegheny. Any one having such a place to let will find a good tenant by addressing "HOUSE," Commercial office.
oct10-3t

WANTED—To Rent—Two floors of a large building, from 100 to 125 ft. deep, second and third stories preferred. Location on any of the business streets. Address "CAMELLION," at this office.
oct10-1f

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—Three good Canvassers for Life Insurance. Apply to J. W. ARROTT, Insurance Agent, 37 Fifth street.
oct1-8t

WANTED—Agents to canvass throughout Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, for a work just out, entitled "Sermons as said to campaigns." Agents now at work are meeting with the very best success. For particulars address A. J. & R. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
oct10-1wd

WANTED—Some good Canvassers, from good references required. Inquire of J. G. MACONNELL, No. 93 Diamond street.
oct3-6t

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—By M'Mullen & Bro., of McKeesport, two FOUR TAILORS. Good workmen will find steady employment. The highest wages will be paid. Apply immediately to McMULLEN & BRO., Merchant Tailors, McKeesport, Pa.
oct11-2t

WANTED—A Man and Wife com- petent to take charge of a BOARDING HOUSE, accommodating twenty or thirty young men. Apply to WM. McCULLY & CO., 18 and 20 Wood street.
oct11-2t

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—A furnished room with board, for gentleman and wife. Address "BOARDING," Commercial, stating location and terms.
oct9-3t

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—A Sure Fortune.—The advertiser, a Chemist of twenty-five years experience, both in Europe and America, wishing to retire from the business, has only upon his own valuable receipts, from the use of which any industrious young man or woman, with a little capital, can make from the first day not only an excellent living, but in a very short time realize a moderate fortune. Address, with two stamps, for circular, postage, S. T. CHESTERFIELD, Chemist, Box 1480, Philadelphia Post Office.
oct2-2w

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—$55 a month—Agents wanted that can earn from $55 to $100 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address with stamp, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.
oct6-6t

WANTED—Active Men, of good address, as Agents for the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, for this city and State. Liberal commissions paid. Address CHAMBERS & REGISTER, General Agents, No. 407 WALNUT street, Philadelphia. From $5,000 to $10,000 a year can be earned in this business by the right kind of men, without any outlay or expense.
oct7-6t

WANTED—Employment—$75 a MONTH—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address, D. B. HERRINGTON & Co., Detroit, Michigan.
oct6-6t

WANTED—Agents to Sell "The Political Manual," giving Political History of the United States, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Articles of Confederation, Lives of all the Presidents, a great variety of cards; also of General Grant, brief history of the thirty-five States, Electoral votes and population, Mexican question, brief history of the war, &c., &c. Every voter should have a copy. A rare chance given to agents. Send for circular. Address "MANUAL," Box 50. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price. Address, ASHER, ADAMS & KENWORTHY, Cleveland, Ohio.
oct3-10t

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, as a COOPER'S SHOP, in the Fourth Ward, on Liberty street, fronting 45 feet, and situated on Duquesne Way, running back 170 feet to a ten foot alley. For terms, &c., inquire at Kirkpatrick & Horner's, 73 Liberty street, or of the subscriber on the premises.
oct7-6t ROBERT BOLE.

FOR SALE.

16 fine Horses and a Match Pair of brown Horses,

Suitable for a carriage, belonging to W. M. Kennedy & Co. Inquire at

oct 10-1w PEARL MILLS STABLE.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, 84 Pallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
my21

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—

There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1865, at the public sale room of A. J. Treanor, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share, with interest, 3,984 shares in the Medora Mining Company, said stock having been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment above referred to, according to the terms of the charter and by laws of the company. Eastern stockholders may redeem their stock, as above provided, on payment to A. J. Treanor, the transfer agent, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at any time before 12 o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, the 13th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the sale. By order of the Directors, JAMES M. COOPER, Secretary Medora Mining Company.
Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. sep6-td6

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Fourteen acres of good land, situated one and a half miles from Coraopolis, on the State road, quarter mile from Crooked run station, Connellsville railroad, with 100 bearing fruit trees never failing spring, two frame one-story dwelling houses, and other improvements erected. Inquire of WATSON MAINS,
oct10-6t FINLEY MAINS, 336 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE MARIETTA PROPERTY.

A house and lot in the central part of the city of Marietta, Ohio, house 41 feet front, 35 feet deep; two story, partly brick dwelling. The lot is 40 feet front and a good dwelling lot 41½ feet by 120. No more eligible locality for business can be found in this growing and enterprising part of the oil region. For terms and particulars apply to

oct10-3t E. WINCHESTER, Marietta, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots, fronting on Liberty street, from one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most healthy localities in the city, and is only a few minutes walk from the Fifth Ward public schools, being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location most desirable. Being on the highest ridge of the river and surrounding country, makes the property also desirable for residences. The Fort Herron House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes; or, by riding the Fifth Ward Passenger Cars, the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars leave the city every fifteen minutes. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

JAMES M. CAMPBELL,
Jy5-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

PRIVATE SALE

Of a very desirable grain and stock farm, situated in Singer Township, Fayette county, Ohio, containing 163 acres—130 of it under good cultivation, bal. mance timber. The improvements are a good two-story frame dwelling house, with ten rooms, recently refitted; brick wash and spring house, with a spring of water at the door; large frame bank barn, carriage house, sheep stables, and all the necessary buildings; an orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. The farm is well watered, and adjoining any one in quest of a choice farm. The location is exceedingly healthy, being on the summit ridge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and within one mile of Dalton, a nice country village, where there is a flouring mill, sawmill, and other improvements within fifteen minutes drive of the farm. Will sell on accommodating terms. Address the undersigned.

WM. LAUGHLIN,
se16-1m Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio.

**COAL PROPERT

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1865.

A STILL DAY IN AUTUMN.

BY MRS. SARAH MORGAN WHITMAN.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
In the soft silence of an Autumnal day,
When summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.

How through each leaved, familiar path she lingers,
Serenely smiling through the golden mist,
Tinging the wild grape with her fancy fingers,
Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst.

Kindling the faint stars of the hazel, shining
To light the gloom of Autumn's mouldering halls,
With hoary plumes the clematis entwining,
Where o'er the rock her withered garland falls.

Warm lights are on the sleepy upland waning;
Beneath dark clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams, through their fingers raining,
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

The moist winds breathe of clasped leaves and flowers,
In the damp hollows of the woodlands sown,
Mingling the freshness of Autumnal showers
With spicy airs from cedern alleys blown.

Beside the brook and on the umbered meadow,
Where yellow fern-tufts flock the faded ground,
With folded lids beneath their palmy shadow,
The gendon nods, in downy slumbers bound.

Upon those soft, fringed lids the bee sits brooding,
Like a fond lover loth to say farewell—
Or, with shut wings, through the silken folds intruding,
Creeps near her heart his frowsy tale to tell.

The little birds upon the hillside lonely,
Fill noiselessly along from spray to spray,
Silent as a sweet, wandering thought, that only
shows its bright wings and softly glides away.

The scentless flowers in the warm sunlight dreaming,
Forget to breathe their fullness of delight,
And through the tranced woods soft airs are streaming,
Still as the dew-fall on a summer night.

So, in my heart, a sweet unwonted feeling
Stirs, like the wind in ocean's hollow swell,
Through all its secret chambers sadly stealing,
Yet finds no word its mystic charm to tell.

Interesting to Housekeepers—Lighting Papers at a Lamp.

If the end of a piece of ordinary paper be inserted in the blaze of a candle it will take fire instantaneously, but if a similar piece of paper be passed down the chimney of the hotter blaze of a kerosene lamp it will not ignite. If a piece of lighted wood be thrown upon an anthracite fire in a grate, at the back side next the chimney, it will smoulder away without any blaze, but if it be drawn forward to the front edge of the fire it will flash instantly into flame. These facts would have been unfathomable mysteries to the ancient authors of classic literature, who believed that fire was one of the four elements, but they are very simple to the modern schoolboy, who knows that combustion is the chemical combination of two substances.

As the burning of paper is the act of combining its carbon and hydrogen with the oxygen, the presence of oxygen is just as essential to combustion as the presence of the paper. Oxygen, forming one-fifth of the volume of atmospheric air and being mingled in it mechanically, is met with in a free state wherever the atmosphere exists. Cold oxygen might lie by the side of cold paper forever without combination taking place, but if they are heated to about one thousand degrees they immediately enter into a combination. In lighting paper, the office of the blaze is to heat the paper to the temperature at which it will combine with oxygen, always present, and the elements enter into that rapid combination which is combustion. The air in the interior of a lamp chimney has been deprived of its oxygen by burning oil.

If a careful analysis were made of this air, it would be found to consist of nitrogen, steam and carbonic acid; the nitrogen being left from the air after the oxygen is consumed, the steam being formed by the combination of oxygen with the hydrogen of the oil, and the carbonic acid by the combination of oxygen with the carbon of the oil. The wood on the back side of the grate fire is decomposed by the action of heat, its hydrogen being driven off as a gas, and floating up the chimney, but this hydrogen does not burn because the air that rises through the fire has been deprived of its oxygen in burning the coal. But, if the stick be drawn to the front edge of the grate, the hydrogen as it escapes encounters the free oxygen of the atmosphere, and will flash into flame.—*Scientific American.*

Child-Murder.

This species of crime has become actually appalling in England. Almost daily some awful case comes to light, and it is known that ninety per cent. of the cases do not come to light. A magistrate of great experience declares that there are 12,000 mothers in London who have murdered their children. The majority of the murdered children are registered before the coroners as having been "overlaid"—*i.e.*, smothered accidentally by the mothers during sleep; but it is generally felt that nearly all of these were purposely "overlaid." Almost all of the children thus destroyed are illegitimate. It is ascertained, too, that it is not the shame of having a "love-child" which leads to infanticide, but the fact that the "love-child" is an impediment to the mother's obtaining employment. The laws of England on bastardy have undergone several changes within the last twenty years. Formerly, a woman had only to affiliate her child, before it was born, on its actual father, by oath. The women abused this law: the working of it was that the pregnant woman simply looked around for the man best able to pay for the child's support, and swear to him as its father, and such men were thus saddled with shame and expense which did not justly belong to their door. A new law was made, requiring the oath of the woman to be corroborated by evidence of others. The young men in various districts conspire to defeat this law; they band together, and when one of their number is involved, they all swear that any one of them may be the father. Moreover, this involves a serious expense to the mother, who, having just paid doctor and nurse, must now pay for summons and witnesses, after the bungling and costly necessities of English courts. After all this, if the woman succeeds, she gets the sum (very trifling in England, and wholly inadequate, as the child's age begins to be numbered by years, for its support,) of 2s 6d, or 62cents a week. Here, then, is a woman with a damaged character and little principle, with the embodiment of her shame and a burthen in her arms, and every pool of water, every pillow, a temptation and a means for being rid of it. The temptation is apt to be yielded to. The woman goes into service and becomes outwardly respectable, or goes to swell the turbid flow of profligacy sweeping along the streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest dye. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts. oc29-1y

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

P. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
A.....Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Arcanean Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50, and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at	$2 and under,	2 cents per share.
Do do	$2 and up to $25,	1 per cent.
Do do	$25 and up to $100,	25 cts. pr. share.
Do do	$100 and over,	¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my22-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for six nights only of the popular artiste Miss ANNETTE INGLE, and the young tragedian, Mr. J. H. TAYLOR, who have been expressly secured to give a most powerful cast to the great moral drama of the day, the story of

OCTOROON.
OCTOROON.
OCTOROON.

THIS EVENING, will be performed the wonderful sensation play in five acts, written by the great dramatist, Dion Boucicault, entitled the

OCTOROON.

With a caste unprecedented.
In rehearsal, JEANNIE DEANS.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
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CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. PETER PATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN CLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DEWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de22

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

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GEORGE PARSE	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

de24-1y

CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
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INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES
Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
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WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAML. McCLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

au27-tf

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
je10-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures again, stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY.
Captain WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW.
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

je6-1y

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars, apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAHM. WM. M'COUCH.
Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates
au14 tf

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.
Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.
Banking House Cor. First & Wood.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of

U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.
my1-tf

THE
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL.....1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my1-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	JOHN WILSON.

WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
se7

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

NEW HALL PAPERS
Just received and for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
se30 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PARLOR PAPERS,
Plain gilt and gilt with colors, very handsome, for sale at 107 Market street, near Fifth.
se30 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Managers.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

First appearance in Pittsburgh of the inimitable comic actress, Miss MOLLIE WILLIAMS, and the extremely popular comedian, FELIX VINCENT, who are engaged for six nights only.
W. H. Leak will appear in his celebrated character of Cannachet.
MONDAY EVENING, October 9th, the performance will commence with the well known Indian drama, entitled
THE WEEPT OF WISH TON-WISH.
Nanamatta, (the Weept of Wish-Ton-Wish,) Miss Mollie Williams.
Cannachet, Chief the Narragansetts.....W. H. Leak.
Dame.....Little Lizzie.
The performance will conclude with the ever successful Irish drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je8-1y

CLOTHING.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are happy to inform all those who are in want of

CLOTHING,

Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers,
Ties, Scarfs, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders, Socks,
Hats and Caps,

Of all descriptions, or any other article belonging to the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

That they have just received a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned articles, and are now offering the same at the

Lowest Cash Figures,

And at prices which defy competition. Goods sold there warranted as represented. Also just received,

A Large Stock of Overcoats,

Ranging in prices from $8 00 to $45 00. Call and examine their stock, which is open for the inspection of all.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
47 *FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATRE.*
Branch: 29 St. Clair Street.
se28

WM. LADLAY.....OWEN BYRNE.

REVIVAL OF FALL TRADE.
SPLENDID STOCK OF
PIECE GOODS
OF RECENT IMPORTATION.
Also, a fine assortment of
READY-MADE
BUSINESS COATS AND SUITS,
Which we have on hand and are receiving daily.
AN ELEGANT BEAVER OVERCOAT
For $30, worth $45. Call and examine our stock.
WM. LADLAY & CO.
se6-3tm

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

HOLDEN'S, ARNOLD'S, LAUGHLIN & BUSHFIELD'S WRITING FLUID,
For sale by
au11 W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut, west side.
dec14-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH BOXES,
CALCULATORS,
BILL HEADS, and
POST-OFFICE BOXES,
For sale by
oc10 W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S
SAW-MILL,
(Successor to Robert Wrightman.)
LAWRENCEVILLE.
I am now prepared to furnish
Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings,
Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding; CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making; Shingles, Nail Kegs, Lath, Pailings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.
All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ALEX. McCLINTOCK,
Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au29-3m

WESTMORELAND HOTEL,
PIT HOLE, VENANGO CO., PA.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELERS.
Choice WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS constantly on hand. MILLER & SCHOFIELD,
oc6-1w Proprietors.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,
Corner Third and Liberty streets.
oc3-3m

VINEGAR.
The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET, is now prepared promptly to fill orders.
A. BALLOU,
Office 176 second street,
se29-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

A. B. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains

BATTING,	WADDING,
TWINES,	WICKS,
COVERLET YARN,	GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE,	FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS,	FANCY BASKETS.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c.,
se22-6m

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET
Just Received
A COMPLETE ASSSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBRODERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
WHITE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortm't
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies' and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND WORSTED;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. H. EATON,
NO. 17 FIFTH ST
se27

FISH—

50	half-bbls, new	No. 3 Large Mac	
50	barrels	do	do
10	do	No. 2 Shore	do
10	do	No. 1 Shore	do
25	quarters	No. 1 Shore	do
25	halves	No. 1 Bay	do

For sale by
se25 MILLER & KETSON.

DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. se27

THREE CASES
English Chintzes,
At 31 cents per yard.
40 Dozen Extra Balmorals,
$2 12½ each.
HEAVY LINEN SHEETING,
50 Cents ₱ Yard,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
Very cheap.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ₱ YARD.
FRENCH REPS, MERINOS, MOHAIRS, all wool.
DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS,
Selling Low,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.

On hand, the celebrated Swans' Down
COTTON BATTING, FOR COMFORTS.
se19

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley. PITTSBURGH
se26

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE!
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many
EASTERN HOUSES,
And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEED,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS.
All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jy10-tf

J. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Have recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FULL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS
A good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
FLANNELS,
of the following and other well known brands, now in store:
FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MWaF

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LITHOGRAPHY.
The oldest and largest establishment in the West.
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.
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Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in Lithography, and while our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong inducement to give Lithography the preference.
au7 KREBS & BRO.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. se26-3m

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,
Practical Lithographers,
96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA. Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se22-3m

PETROLEUM.

W. T. B. BROOKS.....A. H. COONEY,
G. R. KEMPSELY.....J. B. PEET.
BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.
Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,
se30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	81 00

OFFICERS:
President.....S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
Frank Snyder, James Graham,
J. G. Wells, Stephen Lawson,
H. W. Ritchie.
au30 tf

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RIGDON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.
je3-1y

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY, OF OHIO—Office at Malta, Morgan county, Ohio. The company's business is also represented at No. 129 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. Capital, $150,000, in shares of $1 each. Working capital, $25 000. The company has two hundred acres of the best oil territory in the State of Ohio, one hundred and ten acres of which is located on the noted Berry Farm, within one mile and a half of the Clements Farm, on Buck Run, well known among oil men. The work of the company is progressing rapidly. One well is down 120 feet, with good indications of oil; another is down about 90 feet. Everything is going on so well, and appearances so good, that the company expects an early success. The lands of the company all lie in Morgan county, Ohio, if the wells of Wolf and Meigs Creeks.
JOHN E. COUDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer.
Directors—John R. Cowley, David Croft, S. D. Rothermel, J. L. Berry, G. Meyer, John Croft. se15-1m

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WHOZ
WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl3-1y

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,
oc3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.
Pure White Burning Oil,
Constantly on hand, and for sale at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES,
BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
au3 47 WOOD STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adaptability to the purpose for which it is used any one may understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great convenience, as that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having them set and running on the lease and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to be done for myself will be on PENN street, Fifth ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. je30-6m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
A regular Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

RIDER & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND FACTORS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front street, Pittsburgh, 51 Broad street New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au28-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
At 63 Market Street.
SOUTH & ROSS.
au22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. **Pittsburgh Pa.**
au31-1y

FINE DOUBLE BARLD SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy8 126 Wood street.

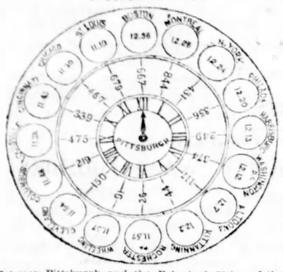
TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....WM. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF-SKINS. ja26-1y

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Time and Distance Indicator,

(Copyright secured.)



Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities of the United States.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	5:30 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	7:00 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:00 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Accn	4:30 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10:00 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d "	11:30 a m	2d "	8:30 a m
3d "	3:00 p m	3d "	2:00 p m
4th "	6:05 p m	4th "	6:00 p m
Penn Accommodn	10:30 p m	Penn Accommodn	7:30 a m
Allegh'a Accom	1:10 p m	Allegh'a Accom, and Emigrant	10:30 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	3:25 a m
Mail	9:00 a m	Mail	1:00 p m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	8:05 "
Steub. Accomm	4:30 "	Steub. Accomm	10:00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	3:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	8:30 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	12:00 p m

N. Castle & Erie, 6:40 a m | N. Castle & Erie, 7:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	3:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	4:30 p m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	4:30 p m	Express	1:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:55 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:00 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:25 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Express	9:30 a m
Express	4:20 p m	Accommodation	8:00 a m

Parkersburg Daily Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Tuesday	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Friday	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M.	Evening 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M.	James Rees.

CITY MATTERS.

McFADEN'S PITTSBURGH PACKAGE DELIVERY.—This new idea is a most complete success, and fully shows that the business community is awakening to their own interest in supporting it.

MATINEE.—Prof. Macallister, the magician, will give a matinee this afternoon for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home," of this city. The object is a deserving one, and Masonic Hall should be filled to overflowing.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.—It will be observed by notice published in new advertisements this morning, that the Directors of the Ralston Oil Company, of this city, have declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, 92 Water street, on and after the 18th inst. This Company is represented to be in a prosperous condition, its interests on Tidioute being among the best in that region.

LIBRARY LECTURES.—We are informed that the sale of tickets for the Mercantile Library Course of Lectures, thus far, is very satisfactory to the committee, and gives promise of a successful season. Fourteen lecturers are already engaged, while others are being negotiated for. The price of single tickets will in no case be less than fifty cents, and for reserved seats an extra charge will be made, while for the full course, including reserved seats, the price is but three dollars. Lecture-goers will easily see the advantage of purchasing season tickets.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Valentine Millen, a carpenter, engaged at Wood's Iron Works, in Chartiers township, died very suddenly on Monday afternoon, while engaged at his work. He was removed to his residence, on Pike street, Allegheny, and Coroner Clawson held an inquest, when a verdict of "death from natural causes" was rendered by the jury. The deceased was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and large family of children to mourn his untimely death.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Col. John A. Danks, of Sharpsburg, received the sad intelligence yesterday that his brother, who had been injured in a coal pit in the vicinity of McKeesport on Monday, had died yesterday morning. It appears that the deceased entered the pit with a light, when an explosion occurred, during which his clothing was completely torn from his person. He was carried into an adjoining house and medical aid summoned, but death put an end to his sufferings in a few hours. The Colonel left for McKeesport yesterday, for the purpose of attending his brother's funeral.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE OARSMEN.—We are informed that the Pittsburgh regatta and its result has been the cause of considerable excitement among the leading oarsmen in and about New York, and there is a movement on foot to have a race between the Pittsburgh crew and the Ward Brothers, either here, at Philadelphia or Boston. If the Ward Brothers come here, it is not improbable that the gentlemen who have already given evidence of their desire in oaring matters, may again favor us with a handsome welcome to friends from New York. Otherwise, our crew must try their prowess on the Schuylkill or Delaware River. We hope to see the match made, at all events.

DISGRACEFUL ALDERMANIC FIGHT.—Yesterday, while most people were under the impression that the election was going on so silently as to be almost unknown, the Third ward was, for a little while, the scene of a disgraceful fight between two of our city dignatories, to wit: Alderman Kelly and Alderman Strain. It appears from what we could learn of the affair that Alderman Kelly not having the fear of the Democracy before his eyes in 1861 obeyed the dictates of his conscience by voting for Governor Curtin, and that yesterday he ventured upon indicating his preference for the support of the Loyal ticket, a step to which Alderman Strain and a crowd of his friends took exception, in their particularly demonstrative way, causing an interesting alternation with the loyal Alderman of the Third ward, which resulted in his being beat in in the most shameful manner. If Alderman Strain has an idea that it is his province to dictate to other citizens, and to have them beaten and banged in the public streets because his choice does not agree with their loyal opinions, the people ought to know it. One of the virtues for which our city is eminent is the toleration of freedom of opinion, leaving to whom it may concern the privilege of straining to be notorious.

READING OF ELECTION RETURNS.

Scenes in Front of the Commercial Office.

Our Friends Receiving the News.

Cheering Effects of the Union Gains.

Yesterday all loyal men hoped that the State of Pennsylvania would well approve herself before the Nation, but few anticipated that her stern loyalty would be so thoroughly vindicated at the polls as the figures set forth show. At an early hour in the evening it became evident that not only the returned soldiers had stood by the Flag of the Union under which they had bravely fought in the field, but that honest men, irrespective of party affiliations had resolved that the time had not yet arrived when the destinies of the nation could be trusted in hands which had been so tardy and hesitant during the war against the rebellion.

As the returns came in announcing the Union gains where none were counted upon, and large Union majorities in doubtful localities, the people were called out in front of the COMMERCIAL office by Senator THOMAS J. BIGONEY. Shortly after a shout went up from the vast multitude who stood in the street anxiously awaiting the good news. The Senator was, of course, very good natured and as is his wont, was remarkably eloquent.

All sorts of questions were propounded by persons in the crowd, to which the Senator responded in the happiest and most acceptable manner. A bonfire was lighted, which for several hours lent its good cheer to the hearty crowd.

When Temperanceville was announced, some Democratic gentleman shouted, "As Temperanceville goes, so goes the State." The wish was father to the thought, for he soon put on an appearance of gloom. Mr. Bigham announced that Temperanceville had gone Union more than two to one. This was another test for the crowd, and they responded with the most satisfactory huzzas heard in the streets of Pittsburgh for a long time.

Everybody was brimfull of mirth, and at length, when it became evident that nothing but dispatches vindicating their predecessors remained to come in, the loyal Senator resolved to go home and make his family happy with his presence and the cheering news, and the people inspired with that content which the feeling of security to the State and nation only could induce, resolved to go home too, but not so long as a possibility of hearing of another Union majority.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 10, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	107 25	.....
United States 5-20's	102 50	.....
United States 1-0's old	96 75	.....
United States 10-40's	93 50	.....
United States Certificates	98 50	.....
Gold	1 43	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	92 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad Bonds	83 50	.....
Allegheny Gas Co	54 00	.....
Cash Insurance	.....	60 00
Eureka Insurance	51 00	.....
Pennsylvania Insurance	.....	2 00
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
St. Clair street bridge	41 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. stock	9 25	.....
Do interest	9 75	.....
Exchange Bank	.....	86 00
Fourth National Bank	.....	130 00
People's National Bank	.....	105 00
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	9 00
Columbia Oil	32 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	50
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	52
Eldorado	.....	57
Murray	.....	75
Oil Basin	.....	9 00
Ohio Valley	23	25
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 15
Rose	23	40
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	27
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 50
Central Basin	.....	60
U. S. Telegraph	65 00	.....
National Refining and Storing Co	8 00	.....
Grain Elevator	45 00	.....
Ralston	1 00	1 25
Priority	.....	1 15

Gold opened in New York at 143½.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

Notwithstanding the large additions that have been made the past few years to the banking capital of this city, it does not supply the increasing demand for money. As this season of the year it is unusual to have so close a money market as exists at present, and which has characterized our local money market for the last six weeks or two months. The pressure for loans is pretty strong and rates rule high. The private bankers can use their capital in discounting good paper at pretty steep figures.

—Stocks to-day were only moderately active. Bank shares are much sought after, but there are very few sales effected, as holders are tenacious of this class of investments. There was a sale of the People's National Bank to-day at 104¾. In oil shares there is more doing, since the oil market itself has become so busy at. Columbia was sold at 34, a better price than has brought since its remarkable decline. The sale of 1340 shares of Cherry Run and Pittsburgh, which we reported yesterday, needs some explanation. It was an inside transaction. The stock sold, we learn, was the company's, and taken at par by some of the large holders. The policy of purchasing some working capital, which appears to have been exhausted. The prospects of this company are very encouraging, and its affairs are well managed. The stock, as will be seen, is offered at 52¾, and could be bought at even a lower price.

—The New York Oil Stock Market was active to-day and transactions in some of our favorite companies were large. Reliable reports from the wells that the damage by the fire was small, Pithole sold at $7 75; Oil Creek advanced further to $1 60; Webster sold at $1 05, and Rynd at $1 01. Rynd has improved the past few days in consequence of the contemplated changes about occurring in management, capital, &c.

—The most noticeable feature in the Philadelphia petroleum stock market is the sharp advance in Maple Shade, which sold up to 7. It has no doubt been stimulated by another strike on the Hyde and Egbert farm, which is noted in this morning's paper.

—Notwithstanding the heavy receipts of iron, the demand for all classes of the article, together with the short supply, is making it one of the most profitable of any branch of manufacturing. Every year it is adapted to new uses, and aside from extraordinary causes, its consumption has a steady growth—the wear and damage caused by the war have now to be repaired, not only at the South, but through the whole country—the railroads generally are short of running stock, both of engines and cars—the demand for iron for private orders is large and increasing. Altogether the prospects of the trade are most encouraging, and prices are firm. The only unfavorable feature about it is, prices have too suddenly and largely advanced, the result or large contracts having been made at a time when there has been increased cost in its production. One of the natural effects will be greater economy in its use, when down will go prices, below the cost of production perhaps, causing the trade again to be overdone and another disastrous to those engaged in it and to trade itself. A steady production, with a steady demand, giving steady market at fair prices, is for the permanent benefit of our great staples, coal and iron.

—The following correspondence will be found of interest to dealers in Government stocks:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

To the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Treasury of the United States:

DEAR SIR—Will you please advise me your course in regard to stolen or lost Government

Suppose, for instance, that any broker or banker, buys a hundred dollars of the other issue of the Government in good faith, it being negotiable, payable to bearer, and it should prove to have been lost or stolen from a former holder, or that any other issue of the Government is protected the original owner to the prejudice of the innocent buyer?

If so, do you also protect the original owner of a compound-interest note in like manner?

I believe that under the law the innocent holder of like securities is protected under the law. Is there a different law for Government securities?

Respectfully,
A. JENKINS, No. 44 Pine street.

TREASURY LOAN DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1865.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 27th inst., I have to say:

There is no different law for Government than for other negotiable securities. The rights and liabilities of parties in dealing and holding the coupon bonds and notes of the Government—i. e., those payable to bearer—are not affected by the fact of their being issued by the Government.

Whether, then, your question refers to compound-interest notes, or any other form of these securities, a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration, would be protected, notwithstanding that they had before been stolen or lost.

It has, however, been the practice of this Department, at the request of those losing coupon bonds and other securities payable to bearer, to enter their case, and, suspending payment of them when presented, to notify the parties respectively, to enable them to furnish legal evidence touching the questions of ownership, good faith and whether the purchase was for value, so that I may act advisedly in making payments. Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER,
Assistant Secretary.

—The following is the description of a new counterfeit two-dollar note on the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, Mount Holly: Twos, counterfeit—vignette, female seated feeding a calf, 2 on left; on right end 2, 2 on left end, three females in a cloud, one with pole and cap.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1865.

Business yesterday was quite dull, the leading election day. trade was in a measure neglected. So far as relates to prices, we have but few changes to record. The sales were confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the city trade. The weather was very pleasant. Our rivers falling and are down to low water marks, and navigation is attended with considerable difficulty. Unless we have rain, it will soon be suspended. The steamers Pilgrim and Camella are announced for Cincinnati this day. The Lorena will not venture out until we have more water. On the Allegheny river, keels, flats and barges have things their own way. There is a large business doing in that stream. We notice quite a fleet of first-class passenger steamers, also coffee-pots, evidently awaiting the movement of the waters. Yesterday being election day, our reports will naturally be brief and to the point. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—Market very firm. Buyers were anxious to invest, even at the advance that was established the previous day. The supply in the market is not large, whilst holders who were fortunate enough to have a stock on hand previous to the advance, will make a good thing out of the same. Sales unusually numerous, and inquiry for shipping brands quite active. The following are the sales: 15,000 pieces 50x50, 10's cash and 60 days, at $8 75@9 per bbl; 6,000 do, 60x60, 10's cash, at $8 50@8 75; 6,000 do, 60x60, 10's cash, up to May, 125,000 do, 60x60, 20's cash, up to May, 100 do, 64x56, 21 cents up to April. Total 20,500 pieces.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 10—Saint Nicholas, 1; Maple Shade, 7; Arctic, 3; Dalzell, 2¾; Caldwell, 1¾; McClintock, 1 81; Excelsior, 9½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1 50; Forkpeke, 1; Sugar Creek, 4¾; Eldorado, ¾; Mingo, 2¼; Junction, 1¾.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The current prices for the week and all the markets closed as follows: Beef cattle, per head, $17 50@75 50; fair to good quality, $130@17; cows and calves extras, $86@95 per head; ordinary quality, $45@60; common quality, $30@45. Inferior, $25@35. Veal calves—ordinary quality, $10@12. Sheep and lambs sold by the head, per lot, as to quality, prime, $8@9; ordinary, $4 50@5 50; common, $1 25@3 50. Inferior, $4@4 25. Swine heavy corn fed, per lb, 11 @11½c for dull and $9 50@9 75 for prime. Market for Beef Cattle was depressed, and prices were firmer; sales at the more extreme rates. The quality of the offerings was better than last week, and the receipts were not large, owing solely to the excess of the receipts, which are heavier than the demand, and arrivals will be light, as the drove cattle are all in. Some choice offering were put down at 18½c. Milch cows are steady and firm at our quotations. Veals steady and firm. Sheep and lambs, the latter sale for choice. Sheep and lambs were in good demand at our quotations. Hogs were scarce and firm. The receipts were light. Sales of stock at all the yards for this week and last week, as reported by the Adjutant General—Beeves, 4,000; cows, 28; veal calves, 416; sheep and lambs, 816. At Browning's—Beeves, 32; cows, 5; calves, 27; sheep and lambs, 1,000. At Mount's—Beeves, 1,000; cows, 50; calves, 16; sheep and lambs, 3,573. Chamberlain's—Beeves, 93; calves, 10; sheep and lambs, 50. At butchers' drove yards—Beeves, 3,000; cows, 200; calves, 200; sheep and lambs, 2,000. At Allerton's drove yards, 44th street, North river—swine, 17,000; cows, 97; veals, 200; sheep and lambs, 3,500. At Jackson's—Beeves, 1,000; cows, 100; veals, 100; sheep and lambs, 1,000. At Hackett's—Beeves, 6,500; cows, 100; veal calves, 1,100; sheep and lambs, 25,750; swine, 1,800.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton steady. Flour heavy and 5c lower, at $8 90@8 60 for extra State, $8 10@9 40 for extra Ohio, $8 90@9 40 for extra Western, and $8 55@9 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio; market closing heavy. Whisky steady; prices weak. $2 20@2 21 for Western and $2 for Chicago Spring. $1 72@1 75 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 77@1 78 for Club of Milwaukee. Rye dull at $1 10. Butter in demand, at 30@36c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 19@19c. Money active and firmer at 7 per cent. for loans. Sterling exchange dull at 109½@ 109¾.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, October 10.—Flour unchanged, at $6 for No. 1 spring, $10 40 for red winter, $11 40 for white, $12 50 for XX. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring, $1 61. Corn quiet; No. 1 Chicago, 86c; and quiet. Whisky dull. Barley heading downward and market inactive; holders ask $1 18 for Canada, which is above buyers. Rye nominal at $1 05. Canal freights firm; to New York, 3½c for wheat, 30c for corn, 3½c for barley, 1½c for rye, 13c for oats, 85c to New York. To Albany, barley, 19c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, October 9.—Flour firm but quiet. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 70 for new and Milwaukee spring, $1 80 for red winter, $1 81 for white, $2 for amber. Oats quiet and very inactive. Whisky dull at $2 22. Pork firm at $37 50. Canal freights firm. Wheat 9c; rye 8c; corn 8c; barley 12c; oats 6c. Receipts of flour 7,000 bbls; wheat 20,000 bus; corn 16,872 bus; oats 22,000 bus; barley 12,833 bus; peas 2,000 bus. Canal Exports—Wheat 32,000 bus; corn 94,000 bus; oats 42,200 bus; barley 7,000 bus.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 10.—Flour dull and declined 15c. Spring, $8@8 50. Wheat dull, closing at $1 42@1 43½ for No. 1. Corn dull, at 53 for No. 1. Oats quiet at 34½@35c for No. 1. Barley dull and declining. Pork heavy. Freights firm; wheat 1½, corn 1½ to Buffalo. Receipts 11,000 bbls flour, 72,000 bush wheat, 30,000 bush corn, and 42,000 bush oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour, 8,000 bush wheat, 8,000 bushels corn, and 8,000 bush oats.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Tobacco higher; $8@17 for shipping leaf, and $20@55 for manufacturing. Coal in good demand and steady. Flour more active and firmer. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1 50@1 51. Corn dull and lower at 70@72c for mixed and 72@73c for yellow. Oats dull, at 38c. Barley dull and lower at $1 50@1 75 for fair fall, $2 10@2 60 for choice. Lard 23c for new. Other articles unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 10.—Flour tends downward. Wheat irregular and declined 3c; sales at $1 65 for No. 1, Oats dull and declined 2c. Barley firm at 1c on wheat and 2c on oats. Provisions dull. Whisky, $2 20 per bush wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls flour, 97,000 bush wheat.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 10.—Flour dull; Howard superfine, $8 90. Wheat steady; red, $2 35. Corn declined 2c. White, nominal. Provisions inactive. Groceries dull, with a downward tendency. Whisky nominally $2 28.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The election here to-day has materially interfered with operations. Flour firm; sold at $9 75. Wheat steady.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, October 10.—Flour—Double extra, $8 00; extra, $7 75@7 85; superfine, $8 15@8 25. Fall wheat, $1 45@1 50; spring, $1 25@1 35. Barley, 75c. Oats, 28c. Peas, 67; market better and more active.

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, October 10.—Superfine extra flour, $8 25 @8 50; extra, $7 90@7 95. Pollards, $5 50@5 75. No receipts. Market firm with fair demand.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 10.—Wheat: old 1c, new 2c better; sales of old white Michigan, at $2 30; old amber Michigan, $2 19; new, $1 85. Corn dull, and nominally 1@2c lower. Oats steady, with sales at 38c.

30 TIERCES

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Just received and for sale by

oct10-2t F. SELLERS & CO.

FRENCH

VIOLET COPYING INK,

And WRITING FLUID,

For sale by

oct10 W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

SUGAR.

50 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar.
50 bbls. crushed Sugar.
50 do. granulated Sugar.
50 do. powdered Sugar.
50 do. extra C yello w Sugar.
50 do. A and B C Sugar.

For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
corner Irwin and Liberty street.

oct7

STEAMBOAT OWNERS

Can be furnished with those elegant

Grecian Chandeliers,

The finest and most elegant goods brought to this market. Call and examine before purchasing. For sale by

W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
61 Market street.

se1

CHARLES DUFFIELDS,

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

In store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

b28

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR

Sale by JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

jy8

LOST—

A note, or due bill, written in German, for $817, dated about the 20th day of August, 1865, made by the subscriber, payable to Catherine Stiegele. All persons are notified not to purchase said note or due bill, I having paid the same.

J. T. GUTTENDORF.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1865. se25-2tawlw

Hogs in Indiana.

There is considerable animation in the hog market throughout this section, and parties in the upper part of the country are paying from nine and a half to ten and a half cents for 125-pound hogs to feed for slaughter the present season.—*Vincennes Sun.*

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 10

STOCKS.

There was renewed animation in Railway speculation at the early session of the open board, and higher prices were generally made. The New York roads were more in demand, and Central and Hudson River commenced to move up. Among the Western shares, Prairie Du Chien and McGregor were stronger. At the Stock Exchange the market was weak and lower on Michigan Southern, but firmer on the balance of list, particularly on Hudson, Rock Island and Prairie Du Chien. A large business was transacted in the leading shares. There have been important London orders for Erie, and under the growing feeling abroad in favor of it, there is a disposition to send out the stock on speculation, quotations in London being equivalent to 70¾ at New York. New York Central active. The Michigan Southern clique is still selling out; 9,000 shares were sold at the board at 72@72¾, be ow yesterday's closing prices. Cleveland and Pittsburgh—Sales of 9,200 share at a fraction below yesterday's figures. Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien in brisk speculative demand; sales of 2,700 shares at 62@63—an advance of 2@3. Government securities more active and higher under the foreign advices and large foreign orders for 5-20's. Coal stocks are attracting increased interest among investers and speculative operators. Compromise notes are more in demand and firmer. December notes 94@95; August 1865, 94¾; June 1865, 95. State bonds are generally steady. Miscellaneous shares are strong and most of them rather high. At the second board the market was weak and generally lower, owing to the uncertain feeling in regard to the future course of money. After call, prices were again lower, but at the last hour there was a firmer feeling and the market was steady.

After board the market was rather tame on the street. The following are the sales: Rock Island, 93; New York Central, 103@103½; Erie, 90@90½; North Western, 30@30 do preferred, 65½@65¾; Ft. Wayne, 101¾@ 102; Prairie Du Chien, 63; Michigan Southern, 72¾; Mississippi Central, 92¾@93.

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,283,556 39; payments, $1,665,658; balance, $68,817,115 84. There was a good demand for call loans, but the supply is ample at 7 @ cent. to the best borrowers. To others, and on stocks, 7 cent. is asked. Cotton bills still plenty at 99@12 ¢ cent.

GOLD

continues weak under foreign advices, it being apparently probable that the export of securities and cotton will be about sufficient to compensate for the delivery in our balances on the Europe. The rate of the rate to 7 ¢ cent. is drawing money towards this point, and there was a large amount of temporary loans noted at the Gold Room at 7 ¢ cent. Sold closed at 143¾.

Foreign Exchange is dull. Importers do not care to buy, with the present prospect of easier market, and rates for Sterling are 9@9½ lower. Gold sterling bills sold this morning at 109¾@109¾. Leading drawers still ask nominally 109¾@109¾.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Sales Pithole at $7 85; Holmden and McClintock $ 00; Buchanan Farm, 85; Empire City, 45; Germania, 34; Knickerbocker, 1 05; Oil Creek, 1 60; Rynd Farm, 1 03; United States, 29 50; Rynd, 1 01; Sligo, 1 00; Fourth Sand, 1 45; Bennehoff Run, 12 65; Excelsior, 80; Hydrick, 1 00; McKinley, 2 25; Mc Cannon, 1 00; Sandy and Cherry Run, 30; Oceanic, 65; Wild Board, 75; Rock Run, 35.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

To-day quotations at the Dry Goods Exchange were: Brown sheetings and shirtings, Atlantic A, 50c; Richmond, 36; Lawrence, 33; Pacific, 33; Bay State, 32½; Beached sheetings and shirtings, Harrison, 46@48c; Manufacturers, 44; Barlow, 44; Bartlett, 42; Wamsutta, 42; Prints, Sprague, 32c; Garner & Co, 32c; Amoskeag pink, 31c; Laxwell denims, 27c; Standard cotton goods active and advancing; stocks of woolens more than usually in demand for ladies' and gentlemens' wear. Common and low grades of imported goods are slow of sale, but fancy goods are scarce and in demand. Prints, Merrimack, 31c; Manchester, 31c; Bartlett, 31c; Hamilton, 31c